# CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. IX.] Charlotte, (N. C.) April 11, 1839. [NO. 445.

T. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and sheriffs' sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements ordered in for inside every publication,—or inserted otherwise than regularly, to be charged as new every insertion

AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.


## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

| APRIL, 1839. | Sun rises | Sun sets. | MOON'S PHASES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 Thursday, | 5 36 | 6 24 | |
| 12 Friday, | 5 35 | 6 25 | *For April, 1839.* |
| 13 Saturday, | 5 34 | 6 26 | h. m. d. |
| 14 Sunday, | 5 33 | 6 27 | Last 6 11 22 even. |
| 15 Monday, | 5 32 | 6 28 | New 13 6 7 even. |
| 16 Tuesday, | 5 31 | 6 29 | First 20 11 42 morn. |
| 17 Wednesday | 5 30 | 6 30 | Full 28 2 15 aft'n. |


☞ *Female Institute.* ☜

THIS institution is now furnished with an instructress in **Music & French** who is recommended, not only as a good performer but *scientific and accurate* in such.

G. SPENCER, *Principal.*
March 26th, 1839. 4445

**NOTICE.**

WILL be let out to the lowest bidder, by the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 22d inst., a Contract for sinking a Public Well on Tryon street, south of the Court-House, 40 feet deep with a good pump. Specifications of the Well, &c. can be seen at B. Oates' office. The contractor will be required to give bond and good security for the faithful performance of the work, and no payment will be made until the work is completed. By order of the Board.

A. GRAHAM, *Chairman.*
April 3, 1839. 4446

***Lost,***

ON the 12th of March last, between Charlotte and Stoney Creek or Stoney Creek and Salisbury, a double case Silver WATCH, with Steel Chain and Key. The finder will be liberally rewarded, by leaving it at the Mansion House, Charlotte, N. C.

April 2, 1839. 444tf

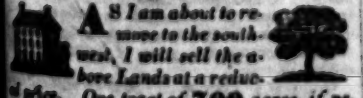
***List of Letters***

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st day of April, 1839.

A—S. M. Alexander, E. Adsmore, E. L. Alexander, C. N. Andrews, E. W. Alexander.
B—S. Blythe, P. Berryhill, S. W. Beatright, S. Baker, M. Barnett, J. M. Black, J. B. Black.
C—Mrs. M. Clark, B. Canon, T. Chrey, A. H. Caldwell, W. Cook.
D—J. S. Davis, J. Davis, T. Dwight, T. Dean, Mrs. M. C. Davidson.
E—D. M. Emerson, J. Earnhart, C. Elms, C. Erwin, 2.
F—J. O. Flanigin, J. Foster, W. F. Folger, Mrs. Ann Frew, Miss M. A. Frew.
G—J. R. Gorrell, S. Goodman, J. A. Grier, T. Grier.
H—W. S. Harris, G. E. Harberson, Sylva Harris, (Slave,) S. Holding and others, To any one related to Solomon Harris, H. Hunter, J. Henderson, F. Harry, J. C. Hale, J. Hoie, Sen.
I & J—M. Icehour, 2, Saml. Jamison, Wm. Jamison, 2.
K—Miss Elizabeth Kennedy, 2.
L—M. Lemmond, W. Locky, J. N. Lees, 2.
M—J. Mathews, J. H. M'Glinn, J. Mason, J. S. Mason, J. Montgomery, J. M'Leod, B. Mahan, S. Mason, C. Mason, J. M'Lure, E. M'Crocken, J. M'Keown.
N—J. M. Neely, 2, S. Neel.
O—N. Orr, S. Orr.
P—M. Patterson, E. Peoples, Z. Powell, C. T. Pell, Jas. Porter, Rev. W. S. Pharr.
Q—Robert Query.
R—R. Roush, L. Ruse, G. Roberts, J. Reed, 2, J. R. Reed, Jas. or Robt. Russell.
S—W. Sloan, J. Simpson, Wm. Strunk, And. Sprage, 2, J. W. Sasnn, Dr. S. L. Stringfellow, Mrs. J. Sitt, W. Stanford, Mrs. S. Smith.
T—E. J. Taylor, Siamese Twins, W. L. Todd, T. Thrift, L. Todd, E. M. Trotter, W. C. Thomas, L. Todd, 2.
V—Francis Vine.
W—Wright & M'Kee, J. P. Williams, J. Wilson, Miss H. M. White, B. Wareham, M. A. Walton, J. M. White, Miss J. E. Walker.

417 H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

**1500 acres of Rocky River Land for Sale.**



AS *I am about to remove to the south-west, I will sell the above Lands at a reduced price. One tract of* **700** *acres, if necessary, can be divided to suit the circumstances of purchasers. The other, of* **800** *acres, on which has recently been erected a first rate* **Grist Mill,** *with two pair of runners, one for Corn and one for Wheat, one of which is a superior pair of French Burrs, a Rolling Screen, four Bolting Cloths, and every necessary machinery for manufacturing Merchantable Flour, a fine neighborhood for custom, three miles from Davidson College. This tract can be divided also. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to come and view the premises and judge for themselves.*

JOHN H. CALDWELL.
March 25th, 1839. 443tf

*Warranty Deeds for sale at this Office.*

**NOTICE.**

THE Administrators of James Latta, dec'd., will expect all sums due said estate to be paid by Wednesday of next Mecklenburg Court. R. Reid will be at Col. M. W. Alexander's tavern.

ROBERT LATTA, } *Admrs.*
RUFUS REID, }
April 3, 1839. 444

**NOTICE.**

BY virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, on Monday, the 6th day of May next, at the Court House in Charlotte, I will expose to public sale, two small, but valuable tracts of Land, one containing **30** acres and the other **13** acres, joining each other, on the waters of Armour's Creek, East side of Catawba River, joining the Lands of Wm. Knox and others, formerly owned by Moses Swann and by him conveyed in trust to Stephen M'Rum, since deceased, to secure the payment of certain debts. Also the interest of said Moses Swann on the tract of Land where he now lives. A credit of 6 months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*
March 25, 1839. Price adv. 25⅓ 444


**NOTICE.**

BY *virtue of a Decree from the Court of Equity, on Monday, the 22d day of April next, at the Court House in Charlotte, I will expose to Public Sale,*

**Four Lots,**

*formerly owned by B. W. Taylor, which were sold by a former decree from the Court, and purchased by P. Thompson, but on his failing to make payment the said sale was rescinded, and a resale ordered.*

—ALSO—

**36 valuable Town Lots,**

*formerly owned by William Allison, Esq., dec'd., together with two small tracts of Land—one, of* **19** *acres, joining the Town Land and the Lands of Saml. Taylor and others—the other, containing* **39** *acres, on Dry Creek, joining the Lands of Caleb Irwin, Daniel Christenbury and others.*

—ALSO—

**Four Lots,**

*belonging to the heirs of F. Sawnier, the former sale being overruled and a resale ordered.*

*All the above mentioned property will be sold on 12 months' credit. Bonds and good security required, and particulars made known on the day of sale, by*

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*
March 4, 1839. Price adv. 50⅓ 444

## Mr. Stanly's Speech.

REMARKS OF MR. STANLY,

*On the motion for an Inquiry into the late Defalcations of Public Officers.*

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1839.

Immediately after Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, concluded his remarks, Mr. Petrikin moved *the Previous Question*, but at Mr. Stanly's solicitation withdrew it, upon Mr. Stanly's promising to renew it before he sat down.

Mr. Stanly then rose and said he was not about to detain the House as long as the Representative from Ohio had done.

It is now 20 minutes past 4 o'clock (said he.) We have been consuming time by listening to remarks upon all sorts of subjects. We have had much upon extravagance and economy—a most extravagant oration upon matters and things in general, from the battles of Cæsar and Pompey down to the recent democratic disturbance in Pennsylvania. Yesterday the House adjourned for the gratification of the Representative who had just finished his oration against "Henry Clay," "corporations," "associated wealth," and what in his elegant language he calls 'whigery.' The House has listened to all this with commendable patience, to the abuse of Whigs, and to the high praises upon the new Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Tappan.) Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Woodbury. I claim the right for a few minutes to reply to part of the speech just delivered. In the remarks I shall make, I will not attempt to answer the arguments of this defender of the Administration upon all the matters he referred to; I should consume too much time, and could not avail myself of the same helps. He is so great a favorite at the Treasury Department, he can call on his "Dear Sir," Mr. Woodbury, and get all the information he wishes. If a Whig should apply, as one did at the last session, he would be met with a refusal.

Sir, he has had the utmost liberty, the most unlimited indulgence, yesterday and to-day. I cannot, in courtesy or justice, be denied the right to say a few words upon one subject to which he has alluded: I mean Abolition. I shall not discuss the subject, but I wish to call attention to some part of the gentleman's language in reference to this, and to a celebrated letter written by him when he was a candidate a few months ago.

It will be recollected, Mr. Speaker, that when I called the gentleman to order for irrelevancy when he was reading letters from his "*dear*" Amos and his "*dear*" Levi, showing how many Whigs and how many Democrats were in office in the Departments, the Chair decided (Mr. Connor, of N. C. was occupying the Chair at the time,) that the gentleman was in order. I submitted most cheerfully to this; and I took the liberty of interrupting the gentleman, and asking him how many abolitionists there were among the democrats in office. To which he replied, with a pompous elevation of tone, and with a confidence which evidently defied contradiction, that they (abolitionists) did not "belong to that family." They were all among the "Federal Whigs," as he calls them. Well, sir, I was glad to hear the assertion made on this floor, and I witnessed with a smile the self-satisfactory whinperings of some slave-holding democrats at this declaration from the Sampson of nullification.

But I have the evidence in my possession to drive away this pleasing delusion. This declaration but affords additional evidence of the attempt which the Administration party are making to impose upon the Southern People.

But, sir, as far as I can, I will awaken the attention of the people of my district and my State to the doing of their self-constituted democratic friends.

But to the letter, the letter.

I hold in my hand, Mr. Speaker, a letter dated at Montgomery, Hamilton county, Ohio, signed "A. Duncan," in which the writer gives his views of slavery. I wish to read some extracts to the House, and I respectfully solicit the attention of the slave-holding democrats—of the caucus resolution-making democrats—to the opinions of their trusty and well-beloved brother in democracy upon the subject of slavery. I want to show them what a democrat in Ohio, who is no abolitionist, thinks of their country and their constituents. Towards the latter part of the letter the writer says:

"There is no man living, perhaps, who is more deadly hostile to slavery than I am. My feelings, my education, the circumstances that have surrounded me through life, together with my principles of what I believe to constitute the natural and political rights of man—all conspire to make me abhor it as one of the greatest evils that exists on the face of the earth."

[Mr. Duncan here rose and asked to explain.]

Of course, Mr. Speaker, I will hear him explain, said Mr. S.

Mr. Duncan then said, that when he was asked the question, whether there were any abolition democrats, he meant to say, they did not belong to the Democratic party, particularly in his district and State. The letter was in answer to interrogatories put to him before the election. I can read it, said he. (Cries of No! no!!) I will then briefly state the contents.

Here Mr. Stanly said: Mr. Speaker, I cannot consent to yield the floor to allow the gentleman to "state the contents." I will do that for him, sir. I only gave way for explanation. The short extracts I have read, sir, ought not to make the gentleman uneasy. It is mild compared with what follows. But listen attentively, ye exclusive guardians of the South, ye only good democrats, to the declaration, that slavery is one of the greatest evils on the face of the earth, and that this democrat is "deadly hostile" to slavery. The gentleman's uneasiness, I presume, is on account of his Southern friends. They, in North Carolina, as I was told by one of them, denied the authenticity of this letter: yes, sir, they pronounced it a forgery! The People had been taught to believe that Mr. Van Buren had no abolition *friends*—no friends opposed to slavery. But here, sir, we have, from the pen of the Representative from Hamilton county, O.hi.O, the outpourings of more abuse, more hellish slander, deliberately concocted, on slave owners, than it has ever been my lot to hear from any avowed abolitionist.

Yet, sir, this same abhorrer of slavery, so "deadly hostile" to it, is, of all other democrats, the chosen advocate of the Globe—the chosen champion of this Southern-loving Administration. Another extract. I want to give my constituents some information of the opinions of this personal and political friend of Martin Van Buren. The letter says, in continuation:

"Yes, greater in its moral effects and corrupting tendencies than all other human evils put together. It is not only a moral and political evil within itself, or intrinsically so of the darkest and most damning character, but in all its bearings and effects calculated to produce the most fatal effects on both the moral and the political institutions of our country."

[Here Mr. Duncan asked leave to explain again. Mr. Stanly yielded for explanation; and Mr. Duncan said he was not an abolitionist; and any individual or any newspaper that floats on the breeze, that said he was an abolitionist, was a vile calumniator."]

[Here Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, rose, and called on the Speaker to enforce the rules, and see that a gentleman who was occupying the floor should not be thus frequently interrupted.]

Mr. Stanly continued. I have yielded the floor with pleasure to hear any explanations, but not to hear speeches of defence. I must insist upon my right to the floor, and will not again be interrupted for speeches of this character.

Sir, I am not acquainted with the kind of newspapers to which the gentleman refers. I have never seen any that floated on the breeze that charged him with being an abolitionist. Sir, it would better become the assumed gallantry of the distinguished democrat from Hamilton county, O.hi.O, who carries a rifle for personal defence, to wait until he is charged with being an abolitionist, before he throws out such bold denunciation. I have not charged him, and do not now charge him with being an abolitionist. I am willing to admit that he and his newly elected Senator (Mr. Tappan) whom he has eulogized "as sound a democrat, and as pure a patriot, as ever honored the names; and, withal, of the first order of talents, and of the most exceptionable department!" are neither of them abolitionists. I am willing to admit that they are both as good friends of the South as any Van Buren caucus democrat, who voted on the resolutions of the 12th December last.

I will take this letter as proof of their affection for the South; or, if he pleases, I will take the reputed declaration of this "democrat and patriot," (Mr. Tappan) about the time of the Southampton insurrection, as proof of his "sound democracy and pure patriotism."*

I am willing, I say, sir, to believe they are not abolitionists. I do not know what signification they attach to the words democrat and abolitionist. But, sir, I charge him with being the author of this letter, and he cannot deny that. I charge it in the presence and hearing of my democratic or Van Buren colleagues, and wish them no longer to consider this a forgery.

But to the letter. The gentleman told us that he dealt in figures, and from this letter I can prove that he does deal as largely in figures, of imagination as any member on this floor. Hear a little more from this patent democrat, this herald of anti-abolition, of Tappan democracy. Hear a little more of what he says about slavery.

"It is an evil that has, does now, and will in all time to come while it exists, involve in it, as well in *its present possession* as in its future operations, *crime, fraud, theft*, robbery, *murder*, and *death*. For the truth of what I say, as to its present effects upon the institutions of our country, I have only to refer you to a view of the slave States in our Union, and a comparison between the relative condition of the improvements of them and the free States. You see the free States happy and flourishing, to the admiration and astonishment of all who see them. Public improvements and private prosperity are swift and head and head in the race, while, on the other hand, poverty, lean and hungry sterility, and squalid wretchedness, seem to cover the face of the land in many parts where slave institutions have a residence."

Would to God, sir, that those who entertain such opinions could go into my district, or into yours! How different would be their opinions could they visit the western part of our own North Carolina—one of the most beautiful and prosperous, though almost unknown, parts of the world: "that good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths, that spring out of valleys and hills;" a land whose stones are iron, and out of "whose hills thou mayest dig brass." Would to God, sir, that some reasonable creature, if any such there be, who entertains such sentiments, could visit my district! Instead of "lean and hungry sterility and squalid wretchedness," which this democrat says "covers the land," he would find a happy, independent People; he would pray Heaven to make the laboring classes in other parts of the world as free from want, as contented as our slaves. Instead of barren deserts, perplexed with thorns, he would see countless thousands of acres in a high state of successful cultivation. He would see fields of beautiful green, in spots which, a few years since, were untrodden save by the wild beasts of the forest who roamed in undisputed sway. He could find cultivated fields on the borders of lakes, in my district, yielding as abundant crops as the richest land on the borders of the mighty Father of rivers, and vieing in beauty with the most enchanting scenery on the Island of Calypso. And all this, too, was brought about by slave labor. Yes, sir, there he would see, in our negroes, the happiest population on the earth—well fed, well clothed and well treated. "Content, and careless of to-morrow's fare," they perform their labor with cheerfulness—labor

"Made the pledge
Of cheerful days, and nights without a groan."

Instead of finding a country upon which the "anger of God and the vengeance of Heaven seem to rest," as this democrat says is the case where "slave institutions *have a residence*;" instead of seeing men who are cruel "murderers, robbers and pirates," (as abolitionists sometimes call slaveholders,) he would find (in the language of the sacred volume I just now quoted) "a land of wheat and barley, and vines and figtrees, and pomegranates; a land in which we eat bread without scarceness," inhabited by men remarkable for hospitality, plain, unassuming habits, and indomitable attachment to republican institutions.

But, sir, remember, I beseech you, this slander comes from a democrat, who is no abolitionist! Yes, sir, from one of the friends of those who go into a midnight caucus, and prepare Janus-faced resolutions for the protection of the South—a whole hog Van Buren democrat. A little more of this democratic letter.

[Here Mr. Gallup, of New York, rose, to a point of order, but the Speaker decided that Mr. Stanly was not out of order.]

Mr. Stanly continued. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I am inflicting pain upon any member of the party, but the gentleman from New York must bear it. Sir, he cannot save his friend from Ohio from having this shameful letter published to the world. I am rejoiced, sir, that the rules of order this time are construed as liberally for me as for the representative from Hamilton, county, Ohio—rules, sir, which, like the inscriptions on the sabres of Vathek, hold another language to-day from that they yesterday held, and, like those sabres, can only be deciphered by one man—the usual occupant of that chair.

Another extract, sir, from this letter:

"Cross the line that separates the free from the slave State, or stand upon it and look across the former; you will see comparatively all life, all happiness, all prosperity, both public and private; but turn your eyes upon the latter and survey it; every thing material (except a few of the wealthy proprietors,) bears the impress of poverty and dilapidation; all look as if pestilence and famine had been making their sad innovation."

Now, sir, all this is from one of your patent democrats, one of Levi Woodbury's "dear sirs," one of the select friends of Martin Van Buren, and one of the friends of the South! and no abolitionist! Sir, let me ask the gentleman how he can be other than an abolitionist with these sentiments? If he believes that "slavery is an evil that has, does now, and will in all time to come, while it exists, involve in it, as well in its present possession as in its future operations, crime, fraud, theft, robbery, murder, and death!" I ask him how, with a clear conscience, and as an honest man, who feels for what he calls "violated humanity," he can be other than an abolitionist? If, sir, he is "so deadly hostile to slavery," if he "abhors it as one of the greatest evils that exists on the face of the earth," if he thinks that the "anger of God and the vengeance of Heaven seem to rest" upon the slave States, if he believes, that slavery has such "corrupting and corroding effects," if, sir, I ask, he is sincere in saying, "but the curse be on the head of those who sustain such an institution," how can he be other than an abolitionist? Is it because, as he says in the latter part of his letter, "the effects would be more fatal to the unhappy and unfortunate African than even slavery itself?" Or can it be that he wishes the "anger of God and the vengeance of Heaven, and the frowns and disapprobation of avenging justice," still to rest upon the Southern country? Now, sir, this democrat is in daily social intercourse with the Southern men who support Mr. Van Buren, and it is all right and proper; he goes, no doubt, into caucus with them, strongly advocates the sub-Treasury, and they are, or would be, the exclusive friends of the South; while I, sir, am accused of acting with abolitionists if I vote with any of them on a motion to adjourn!

The representative from Hamilton county, Ohio, said there were no abolitionists in the democratic family. Has he ever seen the letter of the democratic sub-Treasury candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, in which he says, "I deem slavery to be the greatest curse and the most portentous evil which a people can receive, and ever intended upon a nation"? and, like this good democrat, he is opposed to the introduction of any new slave States. Constitution-destroying slavery! for God's sake!

*Mr. Tappan said, if a man was such a fool as to keep a fellow-being in bondage, the slave has an undoubted right to cut the throat of his dead master. And if his son should go into Virginia to excite the whites in such a country, he would deserve him.

With power to hold slaves, I need do no more than to refer you to my recorded votes against the admission of Missouri with this power. That opposition which required some firmness to persevere in, would doubtless have proved successful but for the extraordinary influence and extraordinary efforts of one man, (Henry Clay,) who was supposed by some to have resorted to extraordinary means to accomplish his purpose."

It is amusing to see how well these abolitionists agree with the gentleman from Ohio in abusing all slaveholders, and the distinguished statesman (H. Clay,) to whose extraordinary efforts, we are told, we are indebted for the admission of Missouri. The Southern People, sir, will heed these things; they will know how the abolition democrats, and the anti-abolition abhorrers of slaveholders, such as this democrat from Hamilton county, Ohio, abuse this great man. Sir, I have no compliments to bestow, no eulogium to pronounce upon his (H. Clay's) character. He needs none. The whole country appreciates his merits. I am not skilled "to paint the lily." I shall not attempt "to add another hue unto the rainbow." I will not enter into competition with the representative from Ohio, either in plastering the characters of those I admire with fulsome eulogy, or in vilifying those with whom I differ in opinion. Sir, he is a well-selected instrument to bespatter with praise Mr. Van Buren; his newly elected Senator, the pure patriot and good democrat, (Mr. Tappan) Mr. Kendall, and his dear sir at the head of the Treasury Department, and to vilify the favorites of the South.

If I had time I could give him many instances of democratic abolitionists. Only one more now, sir: You know, sir—for there are many things you know, Mr. Speaker—that there was an election recently held in Massachusetts, in which a brother of Mr. Woodbury received the votes of the abolitionists; they refusing to vote for either of the other candidates. Now, sir, the Globe, (which never departs from the truth, you know, sir) in the paper of Thursday night, December 27th, 1838, has the following article:

"ANOTHER ABOLITION MISREPRESENTATION.—In mentioning the result of the late election for Congress in Mr. Parmenter's district, where the choice was prevented by abolition votes, several of the Federal papers, and among them that model of candor the Intelligencer, have remarked that a great part of the abolition votes were thrown for James T. Woodbury, a brother of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"We regard this transaction upon the facts which have been communicated to us, as one of the most palpable illustrations of the intrigues and management of whigery and abolitionism that we have heard of. While they unite in opposing the Administration on account of the unflinching support it accords to the rights of property guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, *they have sought out the name* of a person who is the brother to a member of the Administration, well known throughout his whole political life to be *totally opposed to their disorganizing schemes*, and this *brother a clergyman*, settled in an obscure parish, and have cast enough of their votes for him, *undoubtedly against his consent*, for the double purpose of defeating an election, and at the same time, affording some possible ground for suspicion and prejudice against the sincerity of the Administration! This scheme, in refinement, even exceeds the joint management of the abolition whigs in New York, and may afford a beneficial lesson to the Public."

It is not often, sir, I see that paper, and the article might have passed without notice, but that I soon after saw the letter of Mr. Woodbury, the brother of the "My dear sir" of the Representative from Hamilton county, Ohio. I want this editorial article and this letter to appear together in my speech.

"ACTON, Dec. 15, 1838.

"BROTHER PHELPS: The resolutions of our late anti-slavery meeting at Concord, as they ultimately passed, pleased me, particularly those about questioning candidates. I could not well stay to meet you in committee on the same, as I desired and designed. On reflection, I see the propriety and the necessity of holding the candidate to his first answer. If that answer be doubtful or defective, I think it must be designedly so; for the interrogatories are few, and unambiguous, and simple.

"I believe 'We the *People*' of the North are beginning to find out what we have to do with slavery, and, what is far better, are beginning faithfully and consistently to do it. I believe that this carrying our abolition to the ballot box may with great propriety, be made a test question.—What is the amount of all our talk, if we refuse efficiently to act for the slave? The Richmond Enquirer man just begins to tremble about abolition. What! go to the polls and vote for a man as Representative to the United States Congress who will not declare himself in favor of immediately abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia and the United States Territories, and the internal, or, if you please, *internal* slave-trade? I could, with my present views, no more do it than I could be a slaveholder or a slave-dealer in the District of Columbia, or own one of those slave ships that ply between Alexandria and New Orleans; for the one, in *effect*, enacts the laws under which the other carries on the bloody business. And any man, on slight reflection, must see this. I am confident that all true abolitionists will very soon come up to the mark on this point, and let all the world see our consistency.

"Yours in labor and sacrifice for the slave,

"JAMES T. WOODBURY."

I hope this will satisfy the gentleman that a democrat, a friend of this Administration, may be an abolitionist.

But let us return to the letter.

Every thing the writer said in the last extract (*except a few of the wealthy proprietors*) "looks as if pestilence and famine had been making their sad innovation." It is remarkable how fond all these followers of Mr. Van Buren are of railing against wealth. In this sentence we have a little of it. The gentleman's speech repeatedly referred to the "anti-republican tendencies of associations" of our country. The letter continues sir—(and I hope you will remember that this course, horrible above is applied to North Carolina as one of the slaveholding States)—

"The anger of God and the vengeance of Heaven seem to rest upon every thing upon which you can cast your eyes. Every prospect seems to be withered and wilted by the frown and disapprobation of avenging justice and violated humanity. In short, almost every institution, every prospect, private and public, seems to be plainly seen and felt from the corroding and consuming effects of slavery. But the curse be on the head of those who sustain such an institution."

Now, sir, I ask you if you have ever heard or read from any avowed abolitionist more horrible,

shameful, miserable, malicious slander upon slaveholders and the slaveholding country about I have here read in this letter from this defender of the Administration? Did the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) in all his intemperate, unjustifiable remarks about slavery ever assert any thing half so abusive? Has the gentleman from Vermont, (Mr. Slade,) who is regarded as the great leader of the abolitionists in this House, has he ever used expressions so unworthy a man of feeling, so unbecoming a Representative on this floor? No, sir; no, sir; neither one of them, or any other abolitionist, has ever done the South greater injustice, has ever given expression to such detestable opinions. No abolitionist ever uttered sentiments of more venomous malignity. And yet, sir, this man who says "slavery" involves in it, as well in its present possession as its future operation, crime, fraud, theft, robbery, murder, and death!"—who says "but the curse be on the head of those who sustain such an institution"—this individual is—Who, sir? Who is he, Mr. Speaker? Why, sir, he is the representative from Hamilton county, O. h. O. A locofoco democrat—the very personification of locofoco democracy—the "dear sir" of Amos Kendall and Levi Woodbury—the beloved defender of the measures of Martin Van Buren! And has he, sir, lost any of the love or confidence of the President or his friends since he wrote this letter? No, sir; far from it. At the last session he published a speech, "by authority" which was never spoken; and now, sir, we find him addressing letters to the heads of the Departments, asking information for the purpose of enabling him to make some reply in favor of "the Administration and the Democratic party!" He tells us in his speech to-day that he had "information furnished him," and he has shown us by the letters he read, from whom the information came. Mr. Van Buren is a great friend of the South, but he loves those who abhor slavery, and the abhorrers love him. Does not this strengthen the already strong evidence before the world, that the President is but

"A hovering temporizer that
Can't with thine eyes at once see good and evil,
Inclining to them both?"

Sir, the gentleman who deals so largely in *figures*, (and I again give him the credit of dealing in figures, and I believe he can take as many *strong* pints in a case as any democrat on this floor)—the gentleman surely never has been in a country where slavery was tolerated. Are there any evidences of the "anger of God, and the vengeance of Heaven" to be seen here, except what locofoco democracy has inflicted upon us? Did he see the evidences of the "blighting effects" of slavery in Kentucky? The Kentucky line is not far from his home. Where are you, Representatives from old Kentuck? Ye who come from that State which has been proudly called "the land of the brave and the home of the free?" Is this a correct account of your homes? Does your fair land "bear the impress of proverty and dilapidation," and does it look "as if pestilence and famine had been making their sad innovations?" [Here several voices were heard, "No, no! false, false!" &c. &c.] Where is the Representative from the district in Kentucky, near Hamilton county, Ohio? Does "lean, hungry sterility, squalid wretchedness, seem to cover" the face of your district? Is every prospect there withered and wilted by the frown and disapprobation of avenging justice and violated humanity? Are all your institutions sickening and dying from the corrupting and corroding effects of slavery?

[Here Mr. Southgate, of Kentucky said: It is a foul libel, a base slander, upon my constituents and upon my State.]

Mr. Stanly. Mr. Speaker, my blood runs cold when *I* read such expressions as these, and think of my home and my constituents. I sicken at reading such disgraceful slander upon men of all parties, upon Christians of all denominations, who are slaveholders. Nothing, sir, but the rules of the House restrain me from expressing in language which my feelings would dictate, my abhorrence, detestation, and contempt of the author of such sentiments—of this "dear sir" of the party, of this Caliban pet of the Globe, who writes thus of slaveholders, and then votes with the South upon all the caucus resolutions except that which lays petitions on the table!

Would it be unkind, Mr. Speaker, to ask if the gentleman from Ohio attended the caucus?—Would it be respectful, sir, to hint that these resolutions were so deliberately prepared, so carefully worded, as to allow the anti-abolition abhorrers of slavery to vote upon them and yet be consistent? Could it have been, sir, that these resolutions were considered and amended to please such democratic friends of the South as these anti-abolitionists? Verily, sir, I suspect as much.

Towards the conclusion of the letter the writer says, "he has not been able to concur in abolitionism;" he "fears the effects would be more fatal to the unhappy and unfortunate African than even slavery itself." How kind, how full of philanthropy, *how full of feeling for the "unhappy and unfortunate African!"* but for the whites not a word of pity!

Although not an abolitionist, how kindly he speaks of them:

"It would be arrogance in me, and show a great want of generosity and liberality, to hesitate for a moment to believe that, in the greater number of cases, the spirit of abolitionism flows from any other than the purest fountains of charity and humanity."

Mr. Speaker, I have in my comments come to near the end of the letter. I hope I have not wearied the House, though, impelled by my feelings, and excited by frequent interruption, I may have occupied more time than I am aware of.—Before I turn away from this subject, let me read from the beginning of the letter the answers to the first and second queries:

"Question 1st. Do you believe that Congress should maintain, unabridged, the right of the People to petition for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia?"

[Here Mr. Duncan, who was standing in front of Mr. Stanly, answered "I do."]

There, sir, he comes out like a man, and answers that question here on this floor.

Well, sir, after speaking in favor of the right of petition, he says:

"So long as I have a seat in Congress, I will receive and present abolition and other kinds of petitions, proper to be presented. I will also move their reference to the appropriate committees, and do whatever else may be proper to be done, to bring the subject matter before the body in which I may have a seat, for its regular action. This far I would consider it my unavoidable duty; but as I am not interrogated as to the balance of my duty, it is not expected that I should answer."

A little of non-committal in this avoiding to answer when not interrogated. But then comes the second question; and I want my democratic colleagues to hear this answer, and I call attention to the coincidence of opinion between the gentleman from Ohio and abolitionists on this point:

"Question 2d. Are you opposed to the admission of any new State into the Federal Union whose Constitution tolerates slavery?"

[Mr. Stanly read this question, and Mr. Duncan was standing near him, and answered "I am."]

There, sir, said Mr. Stanly, the gentleman has answered the question himself, here on this floor; there is no Van Buremism in that answer this is the first symptom of what he calls whiggery that I have seen in him though I do not believe he has a whig spot even on the hair; he gives a plain, direct answer "I am."

Mr. Speaker, have we here from a democrat, a supporter, friend, and champion of this Administration, the confession that he is opposed to the admission of Florida into this Union. Here sir, we have the authorship of this letter admitted, and the queries responded to in our presence. Let none of my colleagues hereafter say this letter is a forgery; let them see, now, in his true character, their democratic friend of Southern institutions who voted so well with them on the resolutions of the 12th December!

Mr. Speaker, if any one of my colleagues should feel alarmed either individually or for his constituents on account of abolition; if he thinks he cannot act with the Whigs, because some of them are abolitionists, let me ask him if he will join that party in which this letter-writer is a great warrior! If, sir, he flies from the cold, icy embrace of the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Slade,) let me beseech him to avoid the arms of the democratic representative from Hamilton county, Ohio! Sir, I could not predict the consequences of such an embrace. He would be most horribly "absorbed." For my own part, I had rather

——"Lie in cold obstruction and to rot:
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod; and the delighted spirit
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice;
To be imprisoned in the viewless winds
And blown with restless violence round about
The pendent world:"

Yes, sir, all this, rather than be the victim of such absorption!

It may be a matter of taste, and it may be bad taste, but I had rather pass a night in Falstaff's buck basket, rammed in with socks, foul stockings, and greasy napkins, "afflicted by the rankest compound of villainous smell that ever offended nostril," than to undergo such a locofoco embrace!

Mr. Speaker, I have finished with the letter; I quit, I turn, away from its disgusting details, with pleasure.

[Here Mr. Duncan said, Read the whole of the letter.]

Mr. Stanly said there is too much of it I can't stand it,

[Let me read it said Mr. Duncan.]

Mr. S. Mr. Speaker, I wish to find an opportunity of reading the letter to the House; I could like to see the Southern democrats listening to him! If it is in order, I would make a motion that he should be allowed to go to the Speaker's chair, and read, expound, and explain—I should like to see the exhibition! Sir, I have not the physical strength to read and comment on the whole of that letter at this time; I have not strength of lungs sufficient to answer all the remarks of that good democrat. Sir, a great part of his speech was about matters I did not understand; he had much about "yelping and howl, howl, howling." If I should enter into competition with him in bellowing and howling, I should be forced to bring a buffalo bull or a prairie wolf in the House, and get their assistance. I hope he may have an opportunity yet of reading this letter on the floor. I intend to send some copies of the gentleman's speech and of his letter into my district. Mr. Speaker, if you will allow me, I will send some into yours. I should like the good democrats there to know the opinions of a friend of the South—a democratic friend of the South—upon slavery.

Sir, I have said there was much of the gentleman's speech that I could not answer. I would not, sir, if I could. He told us a little of masons and anti-masons, of banks, of abolitionists and anti-abolitionists; he gave us, in a smaller compass, the contents of the official newspaper for weeks past, dressed up with statements from the Departments, ready furnished by "those who assisted him." Sir, I ask the gentleman to tell us who those were "who assisted him." Were they his patrons, the editors of the Globe? Were they his "dear sirs" at the Treasury or the Post Office Department? I call on him to come out and tell, us who made him the advocate to make speeches to support this tottering Administration.

Sir, there were other things mentioned by the gentleman, the bearing of which I could not exactly see. He gave us the genealogy of mules. [Mr. D. said in his speech the mule is "a mongrel beast, half ass, half horse."] He, with many other hard names I could not catch, told us something of one Crowers and one Hercules, he did not say whether they were whigs, democrats, or mules; he did not tell us in what part of Hamilton county, Ohio, they resided. About all these things I have nothing to say. About the mules—Hercules—sweeping some stable, the name of which I never heard before, with a "hickory broom"—about all these the gentleman's information and knowledge surpass mine.

The gentleman spoke, sir, of "opening tombs," and digging, hyena-like, into the grave, and "disrobing the dead," in exposing defaulters! What else, sir, could we expect of one who could write this letter? How much in character for one who has written such a letter of the institutions of your State and of mine! Mr. Speaker, I have finished with the abolition part of the democrat's speech. This opportunity has afforded me much pleasure. I have been preparing a letter to my constituents, to unmask the paltry, pettifogging attempts to impose upon them the belief that Mr. Van Buren's friends are friends to slaveholders. I have not had time to finish that letter, having been too much occupied by other business. Sir, I have panted anxiously for an opportunity of saying on this floor, face to face, in presence of the would-be exclusive friends of the South, in presence of the Southern caucus democrats with Northern feelings, what I have said and shall say to my constituents. I greatly rejoice that an opportunity has been afforded me of holding up in its true light to the country the character of the Van Buren democratic friendship for the South.

Mr. Speaker, if the House will pardon me, I wish to say a little upon a subject we hear much of, but see little practised—economy. The Representative from Hamilton county, Ohio, had a little "howling" upon this subject. I am glad to see, sir, that the Administration begin to think of this; the party fear the attention of the People is awakened. Well may they fear it, sir. Well may they furnish statements to their champion to excuse their enormous increase of public expenditures—increase from thirteen to thirty-nine millions a year while they have been preaching reform and retrenchment. I cannot, sir, at this time, go into an examination of this subject. I have no "dear sirs" at the Departments or elsewhere to assist me with tables and statements, ready furnished for publication. The gentleman has the advantage of most of us. But, sir, let me call his attention and that of the good democrats who with him preach economy, to a few examples. Let me ask him, sir, if he knows that the chair in which you now sit, and which *you*, sir, with so much dignity, cost one hundred and sixty-five dollars? Now, sir, when you are electioneering, and abusing the silk-stocking gentlemen, you do not tell your constituents that you sometimes sit for nearly half a day in such a luxurious seat and listen to speeches from your democratic colleagues, which cost the country more than the salary of a member for a whole session. No, sir, I believe, if your good democrats knew it, you would lose at least—a dozen votes.

Do you know, sir, that the ornaments over the Speaker's chair cost near two thousand dollars? No, sir, here is a silk-velvet chair, surrounded by ornaments of "bullion fringe, silk worsted, and India satin damask"—silk tassels, thirty-five dollars a pair, and all by democratic orders! There is nothing equal to it, sir, except the rooms of Eastern monarchs, or the fashionable parlors of pet sub-treasurers!

Then, sir, go to the Senate—the democratic Senate—and look at the Vice President! Look at the distinguished man from the Great Crossings! There he sits, sir, as happy as Governor Sancho, with a canopy over his head, and a golden eagle, who seems to be endeavoring to wing his flight out of such company. This eagle and canopy, I learn, sir, cost more than two thousand dollars! Poor bird! fluttering like a chicken in apprehension of a hot gridiron! These tawdry ornaments are revolting, are disgusting, I might say, sir, to plain American taste. It is to be regretted, however, sir, that they did not bring their damask covering a little lower down, so as to screen the occupant of that chair entirely from observation. There seems to have been a desire, in the arrangement, to keep him back a little—to put him out of the way.

I could but make another melancholy observation, Mr. Speaker, as my eyes rested on this flaring exhibition of locofoco taste. The picture of the Father of his Country—of Washington—is removed from the place now occupied by the iron bars which hold the gilded bird; is taken away from its former position and placed back in the gallery, among the people, out of sight, sir, as his precepts are, of the majority of that body. Before, one who visited the Senate was involuntarily forced to say, "look on that picture and on this." Well, might the friends of the present occupant of that seat shrink from such a comparison!

But, Mr. Speaker, I fervently hope and believe that the time is fast coming when the character of that great man (Washington) will be dear to the Representatives of the People, as it has been, and still is, to the People themselves. Then, sir, locofocoism will disappear, and our republican institutions will be renovated; then, sir, and not till then, will our Government be honestly administered.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the House for its kind indulgence: I did not intend to have trespassed half so long. But for frequent interruptions I should have been less excited, and therefore would have said less.

I promised the gentleman from Pennsylvania to move the Previous Question. I do this, therefore, sir, because I made the promise. I do it with great reluctance, and shall vote against it myself. If the gentleman will persist it, I will most cheerfully withdraw it. [Mr. Petriken would not consent.] I regret, sir, to deprive the Representative from Ohio of an opportunity of replying. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for the courtesy extended to me, and move the Previous Question.

## NOTE.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In a note at the end of the *pamphlet* copy of Dr. Duncan's speech it is asserted, among other things, that "Mr. Stanly, in the commencement of his remarks *insinuated* that Mr. Duncan was an abolitionist." Then an apologetic explanation is made for the Doctor, stating that, in his letter, he "deprecated slavery in the abstract;" and that he also "deprecated modern abolitionism as mistaken philanthropy, disorganizing in its tendencies, and in its character dangerous to the Union." Then the Doctor is made to say that he "pronounces the insinuation that he was an abolitionist a base falsehood, and a foul detraction," &c. &c.

Any one who will read Mr. Stanly's speech will see the unworthy attempts in this note to make a false impression. Mr. Stanly did not charge Dr. Duncan with being an abolitionist: it is altogether untrue that he made any insinuation of that kind. But he did charge him with being the author of the letter from which he made copious extracts; and Dr. Duncan, on the floor admitted that he did write the letter, and this is virtually admitted in the note.

But, says the *furnisher* of the note, Dr. Duncan deprecated modern abolitionism. And how does he "deprecate" it? He says it is "mistaken philanthropy," and fears it may endanger our happy Union. But then listen to the heaped words immediately after this gentle reproof, this loving dissent. "It would be arrogance in me, and show a great want of generosity and liberality, to hesitate for a moment to believe that, in the greater number of cases, the spirit of abolitionism *flows from any other than the purest fountains of charity and humanity.*" Further, says the Doctor, "I fear the effects ('of abolitionism') would be more fatal to the unhappy and unfortunate *African* than even slavery itself." This is the reason why he deprecates modern abolition, is it? But, says this favorite defender of the Administration, "I pronounce the insinuation that I am an abolitionist a base falsehood, and a foul detraction," &c. &c. No man who wishes to injure the Doctor need ever tell a falsehood of him; the truth will do him infinitely more injury. But what does he mean by this sentence of his letter: "I have ever been in favor of the colonization plan, of ameliorating the condition of slavery, *and of finally abolishing it within* the United States!!?" He is no abolitionist; yet there is one plan he has always favored, for finally abolishing it within the United States! Abolishing what? I suppose he means "slavery in the abstract." Well, then, I will try to believe that Mr. Van Buren & Co. are in favor of abolishing slavery in the abstract but that they justify slavery in the concrete; that one who is in favor of "slavery in the abstract" is a horrible monster, a murderer, and pirate, as abolitionists call slaveholders; but that a man who is a slaveholder, who justifies, encourages, supports, and defends slavery in fact, as it actually exists, is a very good democrat and pure patriot provided he supports Mr. Van Buren.

I am utterly at a loss to imagine what is meant by "slavery in the abstract." Will the doctor, or some one of his dear sirs,' who 'furnish' him with facts for speeches, (some one who has discovered that Cæsar was king of Assa-yria,) tell the world what is meant by slavery in the abstract? Where does slavery in the abstract exist? What miserable foolery! When he told the abolitionists in that letter that he was in favor of the right of the People to petition for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, did he mean to speak of it 'in the abstract?'—When he answered the question "Are you opposed to the admission of any new State into the Federal Union whose Constitution tolerates slavery," by saying "I am," did he mean them "slavery in the abstract?" When he said in his letter that he abhorred "slavery as one of the greatest evils that exists on the face of the earth," was this meant for "slavery in the abstract?"—When he said, "it is an evil that has, does now, and will in all time to come, while it exists involve in it, as well in its *present* possession as in its future operations, crime, fraud, theft, robbery, murder, and death," did he mean this of "slavery in the abstract?" Let his own letter answer; in the next sentence to the above interrogatories of diabolical malice, he says: "*For the truth of what I say* as to its present effects upon the institutions of our country, I refer you to the debates in a view of his slave decision in our Union." &c.—Was this meant for "slavery in the abstract?" When he says, "Cross the line that separates the free from the slave state, or stand upon it and look across the former, you will see comparatively all life, all happiness, all prosperity, both public and private; but turn your eyes upon the latter and survey it; every thing material bears the impress of poverty and dilapidation; all look as if pestilence and famine had been making their sad innovations." "When he speaks of the anger of God and the vengeance of Heaven resting upon every thing; when he speaks of every thing sickening and dying from the corroding effects of slavery in the *Slave States*; when he says, 'but the curse be on the head of those who sustain such an institution'"—does he mean slavery in the abstract?' No; no reasonable creature can say any thing else is meant than slavery as it now exists in the Southern States! No; his whole letter was about slavery as it exists in the U. States. He speaks of it as being tolerated at the formation of our Government, &c., and of its *present* effects upon the institutions of our country. When was it that "slavery in the abstract" became an "institution?"

This learned Doctor deals so much in abstractions, I suppose when he speaks of freedom he means freedom in the abstract; and, according to his notions, a man may be held in bondage to the will of the Executive, may be bound implicitly to regulate his conduct according to Executive suggestions, may give up his own rights to think for himself, and yet be a warm advocate of freedom "in the abstract!" This is the freedom of the parasites of this Administration.

The newly-elected Senator from Ohio, referred to in Dr. Duncan's speech as a sound democrat, and as pure a patriot as ever honored the name, (Mr. Tappan, is said not to be an abolitionist. This may be so, according to modern democratic definition; but Mr. Morris the Senator from Ohio, who has been uniformly regarded as an abolitionist, says, in a letter recently published, that he has known Tappan for many years, "and on the question of slavery my memory is that he was a more strenuous opponent to that system than myself." Yet Mr. Tappan is opposed to modern abolition, and I suppose his strenuous opposition to that system, and his charitable wishes in behalf of the People of Virginia, about the time of the Southampton insurrection, are all to be attributed to his opposition to "slavery in the abstract!"

Mr. S. had no desire to identify Dr. Duncan with the abolitionists. He made no "insinuation" that he was an abolitionist. He asserted that the Representative from Hamilton county, Ohio, had written the most abusive, false, and disgraceful letter on the subject of slavery and its effects in the States where the "institution" existed. The authenticity of this letter was admitted on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Stanly has succeeded in exposing the pitiful hypocrisy which would induce the Southern People to believe that all Van Buren democrats are the friends of slaveholders. He has shown that one who could so shamefully vilify the South, that one so destitute of all regard for the feelings of the Southern People—overflowing with envy, hatred malice, and all uncharitableness towards their institutions—could yet possess the confidence of Mr. Van Buren, could, notwithstanding become the "dear sir" of several members of his Cabinet, and be selected of all others, as the chosen instrument to defend this Administration.

*Southern Patriotism.*—What a noble contemplation to every lover of his country is the leading Southern men in Congress in regard to the Maine troubles! *Look at them*; they vie with the *representatives of the East in their determination to stand firm and support the rights of that East.*—Clay, Calhoun, Preston, Walker, Linn, and others in the Senate,—Thompson, Pickens, and others in the House,—all spoke for Maine and her rights with the determination to support her as freely as they would the fields of their own sunny South, when ever necessary. They forgot that the East had sustained abolitionism—they did not look to themselves or their local interests or sectional position in this matter; it was enough for the South to know that the territorial rights of a sister and a sovereign State were invaded by a foreign power, and they rushed to her aid.—*Alex. Gaz.*

*A fact for posterity.*—Under this head, the Norfolk Herald has the following.

On Friday last the steamboat Alabama took to Baltimore 22,000 mulberry switches (*Morus Multicaulis,*) from 6 to 8 feet in length, the value of which, at the lowest calculation, based upon actual sales all through the country, cannot be less than forty five thousand dollars. The number of *eyes* or buds, upon these 22,000 switches, is ascertained by carefully counting them, to be two million, two hundred and fifty four thousand which, according to the prevailing prices, would be considered cheap at two and a half cents a piece.

The whole were raised on fifteen acres of such land as would be considered well sold at ten dollars an acre in ordinary situations: and the cost of the cuttings, the expense of cultivation, packing, freight, and all else being added, the whole would probably not exceed one thousand dollars!—Who would spin out his existence in a fruitless search after the philosopher's stone—and who would think himself rich with a gold mine on his estate, in view of an example like this?

These valuable trees were the property of Messrs. Collins and Pettigrew, two gentlemen with princely estates, near Edenton, N. C. and were sent on to Baltimore in the care of an agent, to be there disposed of.—They were packed up with great care in boxes containing, we should judge, about 250 trees in each.

*A considerable yield of nuts.*—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says, that *Aaron Nut* of Montgomery country, Ohio, has had by his first wife 7 children and by them 54 grand children; and by them 74 great grand children; and by them 1 great great grand child; in all 136. The old gentleman is in good health and bids fair to see another generation. He can crack a joke as though he was but twenty.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

## THE DEFALCATION OF WM. M. PRICE.

From the report of the Committee of Investigation, we gather the following facts in relation to the defalcation of this person.

It appears that by a rule of the Treasury Department, all Bonds to be put in suit were delivered by the Collector to the District Attorney. If the parties desired to pay a part of the demand, the Attorney was not authorized to receive them, but the payment must be made to the Collector. If the whole amount was tendered, the Attorney could receive it and deposite the same in Bank to the credit of the Collector. This practice Mr. Price adhered to generally from the time of his appointment in 1834, until some time in the year 1837, when the practice of receiving part payment of bonds became a settled one with him. Large sums of money were thus placed in his hands, which he retained for two, three, and in one case ten months, without rendering any account of such receipt. He also received $5000 from an Insolvent in 1835, which he never accounted for, and another sum of $2500 in the same year from the assignee of another Insolvent. By all these means he became a defaulter, at the time he absconded, in the sum of $72,134 26. It is the opinion of the Committee, that a proper attention on the part of the Solicitor of the Treasury, would have detected these several defalcations soon after they occurred.

The Committee makes the following remark in relation to Mr. Price:—

"But there is a cause auxiliary to that of inefficiency or negligence in the administration of the department of the Solicitor of the Treasury, which are conducible the incipient impulses of Mr. Price's defalcation. It is to be found in the pecuniary irresponsibility and want of trustworthiness as a professional man, at the time of his appointment to the office of district attorney in 1834, by President Jackson, as also at the time of his reappointment in 1838, by President Van Buren.—These characteristics of Mr. Price appear to have been notorious at each period of his appointment in the community from which he was selected."

In support of the above, the Committee annex the evidence of several persons, as follows:—

ALEXANDER HAMILTON—*Examined by Mr. Curtis.*

Question 4. *Did you know William M. Price,* late district attorney of the United States, and his general reputation for pecuniary responsibility? What has been that reputation for fifteen years past?

Answer. I have known him for the period mentioned, and during the time have understood him to be entirely without pecuniary responsibility.

ALBERT S. DE PEYSTER—*Examined by Mr. Hertell.*

Question 10. *Are you acquainted with William M. Price,* late District attorney of the United States? If yes, please state whether he was regarded, before and after his appointment as a man worthy to be entrusted with collection of large sums of money.

Answer. I am acquainted with William M. Price, late district attorney, and answer the question in the negative.

RUSSELL H. NEVINS—*Examined by Mr. Curtis.*

Answer. It was, in my estimation, and according to the best of my knowledge, the general opinion that he was utterly unworthy of any pecuniary credit. I have known Mr. Price upwards of —— years.

My opinion of him has been the same for the last twenty years. With the public, he may have gained something in the course of the last five years prior to his late departure.

Question 7. Do you say that Price's reputation had improved any before his appointment as district attorney of the United States?

Answer. Not to my knowledge.

GORHAM A. WORTH, *Cashier of the City Bank New York.*

I was acquainted with Mr. Wm. M. Price. My impression is, that Mr. Price's responsibility, in a pecuniary point of view, was very light. Prior to his appointment as district attorney, his name would have had no weight in bank.

Question 7. Would you, (if it had been within the scope of your duties as Cashier of the City Bank,) relying upon the general reputation of Mr. Price, at the time above alluded to, have entrusted him with the collection and receipt of any considerable sum of money from your bank?

Answer. No.

JAMES B. MURRAY, late President of the Morris Canal Company.

I have been acquainted with Mr. Price for the last twenty years; and have never known him to be considered as of much pecuniary responsibility previous to his being appointed district attorney.

I should never have employed Mr. Price to be collected any demand for me involving the necessity of a large sum of money passing through his hands.

GEORGE GRISWOLD, (merchant.) I think I have been acquainted with him for about fifteen years. I should think he had as little reputation for pecuniary responsibility as any man you could find. I should say his reputation was decidedly bad. I never saw the day when I would trust him with two hundred dollars.

Question 3. Was Mr. Price's reputation such, at the time of his late appointment, in this community, that you should have regarded it safe and prudent to intrust him with the collection and receipt of any considerable sum of money?

Answer. Certainly not.

JONATHAN GOODHUE—I have known Mr. Price for many years, but not in the way of associating with him frequently. From what I understood of his business in his profession, and of his inheritance from his father's estate, and, on the other hand, *of his habits of expenditure*, I do not suppose his pecuniary responsibility was of much account, indeed, of *any*.

Question 4. From what you know of Mr. Price and his general character in the community, would you have considered it prudent, at any time, to intrust him with the collection of notes or bonds to any considerable amount, if the money was to pass into his own hands?

Answer. I should not have considered it prudent to do so.

JOHN WARD, broker, called by Mr. Owens.

*Examined by Mr. Curtis.*

Question 8. Were you acquainted with William M. Price, late district attorney of the United States? If yes, how long have you known him? What was his reputation for pecuniary responsibility at the time of and prior to his appointment to said office?

Answer. A slight acquaintance for a year or two past. He was generally considered without pecuniary responsibility.

I consider his general reputation has been objectionable for many years, and I have known him for many years.

Question 10. Would you as a banker and a man of business, have regarded it safe and prudent to have intrusted Mr. Price with the collection and receipt of any considerable sum of money?

Answer. I should not.

David Clarkson, president of the Brooklyn (late deposite) Bank.

*Examined by Mr. Curtis.*

Question 1. Were you acquainted with William M. Price, late district attorney of the U. States? and how long have you known him?

Answer. For many years.

Question 2. For the last ten years, or prior to and at the time of his taking said office, what was his reputation in this community for fidelity, and responsibility in pecuniary transactions? Would you have deemed it safe and prudent to instrust him with your business, if your money were consequently to pass into his hands?

Answer. Since I have known him I have been, myself, unfavorably impressed as to his standing; and his pecuniary responsibility such that I should have considered my property insecure in his hands.

With the evidence before them the Committee come irresistibly to the following conclusions, which will be generally responded to. This results from the maxim that "To the victors belong the spoils," in its practical application, as illustrated by the scores of Sub-Treasury defaulters which owe their being to the ascendancy of the present dominant party.

1st. That William M. Price, as district attorney, is a *defaulter* to the Government in a large amount.

2d. That his defalcations are attributable to the pecurious irresponsibility and want of character of said Price at the periods of his appointment and re-appointment, and during his entire terms of office; and to the continued neglect of the proper and efficient discharge of duties at the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, by the late and present incumbents of that office.

*From the Columbia Telescope.*

The *Mercury* and *Carolinian* say not a word about the sub-Treasury! We are inexpressibly surprised at them. It is now almost two weeks since the adjournment of Congress, and yet these organs are perfectly silent as to the fate of the sub-Treasury. It is a most remarkable piece of negligence or forgetfulness.

Why do they not let their readers know what has become of "the great measure of deliverance and liberty?"

Since they are so remiss in their duty, we will do it for them. We therefore hereby inform the readers of the Mercury and Carolinian that the *sub Treasury* is DEAD—ay, totally dead, gone, defunct. It sleeps in a grave of shame, and on its tomb is written "HUMBUG."

We really think that the patrons of these papers ought to quit them at once, and subscribe for some publication, like ours, that will give them the news.

We further inform the readers of the Mercury and Carolinian that, strange as it may appear, the death of "the great question" was distinguished by nothing extraordinary. No convulsions of Nature marked the vast events. The heavens and the earth were peaceful and serene. The stars still perform their course and the elements their functions; and the vegetation of the spring appears to be progressing as usual.

We do not understand, we repeat, how it is that the Mercury and Carolinian can allow the sub-Treasury to go down, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." It must be because their grief is too profound for utterance. We trust they will soon be sufficiently recovered to be able to sing its requiem.

*Trimming to the Wind.*—It is worthy of some notice, that most of the Editors, as well as other Politicians, who now support the Administration and receive its "spoils," are men who were formerly the foremost to depreciate Gen. Jackson. Mr. Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer, deprecated his election as "a curse to the country," and the old Hero, in return bestowed some unequivocal epithets upon him. Croswell, of the Albany Argus, spoke of his pretensions with the utmost contempt, and accused him of trying to "destroy the Republican party." Blair and Kendall, who manage the Globe were the supporters of Clay. The Editors of the Boston Statesman also opposed the hero: and even the Editor of the Standard followed "in the footsteps" and did likewise. All these are now basking in the sunshine of Executive favor, while the men, who first gave the Jackson dynasty a start, whistled to the winds, and left to bide the peltings of the "pitiless storm."—*Raleigh Register.*

In January, 1830, President *Jackson* nominated *Samuel Swartwout*, to be Collector of the customs for the port of New York, vice *Jonathan Thompson, removed.* On the 29th of March following, a memorial was presented to the Senate, praying that the nomination might not be confirmed. That body then resumed the consideration of the nomination, and on the question, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this appointment?" it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 25, nays 21—Messrs. Forsyth, Benton, Grundy, Woodbury, and Dickerson, voting in the *affirmative!* And yet, the administration prints have the audacity to insinuate that he was a Whig!—*Georgia Journal*

*A Good Idea.*—In Connecticut they find use for almost every thing. An old lady in that State is collecting all the political papers she can lay her hands on to make soap of. She says they are a "deoput sight better than ashes—they are most as good as clear *lie.*"

YARRINE gave a very *lively* illustration of the text, "Union is strength," when he said of a place were he had slept very ill, that if the fleas had been *unanimous* they would have lifted him out of bed.


# Charlotte:

Thursday, April 11, 1839.


☞COTTON—Was selling at Fayetteville on the 3d inst. at 13 a 14; at Cheraw on the 3d 13 a 15; at Columbia on the 30th ult. 12½ a 16½; at Charleston on the 30th 13 a 17.

☞OUR MINES—AGAIN.—Since our last, we have heard of the discovery of very rich ore at the Lemmon's Mine, about 15 miles S. E. from this place. It is believed by gentlemen who have seen the ore that one bushel of the best would be worth at least $5,000, and the poorest at about $100 per bushel. This mine is situated on a ridge running from Fox's Hill in a south-westwardly direction to the Catawba river, and in every instance where the ridge has been penetrated fine specimens of its richness have been discovered.

A new mine has lately been opened on the land of Mr. Elam Hunter, about 5 miles east of Charlotte, the ore of which is considered good, some specimens of which we have seen. This land, which would have been considered high at $500 has been increased in value several thousand.

The Rodger's mine, about 17 miles east of this place, discovered several months ago, is also found to be rich in the precious metal, masses having been found embedded in quartz rock, one piece itself being worth $300.

The Rudisill mine, which has not been worked for some months, has been re-opened under the superintendence of Capt. Pearson with a fine prospect of success.

Every indication seems to strengthen former opinions, that the mineral resources of this section of country are almost inexhaustible; and we would consider ourselves under great obligation to gentlemen engaged in mining if they would furnish us with the results of their experiments, as it is a subject of general interest to the community.

☞MR. STANLY'S SPEECH.—We invite the especial attention of our readers to the Speech of Mr. Stanly in to-day's paper. Much has been said by the Raleigh Standard in relation to Mr. Duncan not being an abolitionist, and we give this speech as a set-off, that the people may know what sort of opinions are entertained by a man who is no abolitionist.

"*Sickly times at Charlotte, N. C.*—So says a letter to the Editor, dated 25th March. Disease not stated.—*Ashboro' Citizen 2d instant.*"

We are glad to be able to say that the Editor's information is altogether incorrect, for we have not had "*sickly times at Charlotte.*" For the last month there has not been more than three serious cases of sickness in the place and one of these was a pulmonary affection. We consider the health of Charlotte uncommonly good at this time notwithstanding the many unfavorable changes we have experienced in the atmosphere, calculated to bring on pleurisies. Such information can do no good and may do a great deal of harm by causing alarm when their is no real cause.

☞MR. CLAY.—The North Carolina Standard has *raked* up the old charge against Mr. Clay, that he bargained with Mr. Adams in 1824, for the office of Secretary of State. We are free to confess, that although we have been an admirer of Mr. Clay for a number of years, this charge weakened somewhat our attachment for him; but when he came out boldly in the Senate, during the contest between him and Mr. Calhoun and referred to the calumny, and called upon so respectable a witness as his colleague, Mr. Crittenden, to testify to the fact of his informing him before leaving Kentucky that he should vote for Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson for President, every doubt was dissipated and our admiration of the man was increased.—We had hoped this public refutation of the charge would have satisfied any reasonable man, but we were mistaken.

☞We were informed by one of our Merchants that he deposited one day last week in the Mint for coinage, a quantity of Gold Bullion, and on the next day he received the coin for it.

☞MR. BIDDLE.—This gentleman has resigned the Presidency of the Bank of the United States. It has been 20 years since he became connected with the Bank, and it has been his wish for some time to retire from the head of this institution to the shades of private life, but an appropriate opportunity for the purpose had not arrived until the present, and he is now retiring for the benefit of that relaxation and repose which approaching age and precarious health require. The American Sentinel, and Administration journal, notices the retirement of Mr. Biddle in the following complimentary and liberal manner:

"Whatever may have been said by heated partisans in disparagement of this gentleman, in consequence of the political warfare that was carried on for several years between the General Government and the Bank over which Mr. Biddle presided, it must be conceded by every man in this community competent to judge on the question, that he has managed the affairs of the Bank with consummate skill during a period of unexampled pecuniary embarrassment, and earned for himself a reputation as a financier unrivalled in this country, and not surpassed in any other. He carries with him into his retirement—if, indeed, he shall be suffered to remain in retirement—the best wishes of the commercial community of the Union."

After reading his resignation, the Board of Directors unanimously adopted a resolution expressive of the highest respect for Mr. Biddle, and deep regret at his retirement. After which, Thomas Dunlap, Esq., the Second Assistant Cashier, was then unanimously elected a Director, and afterwards unanimously elected President.

☞ROWAN IN THE LEAD.—We insert below, with much pleasure, the resolutions adopted by the Grand Jury of Rowan county at the late session of the Superior Court at Salisbury. Rowan was at one time among the most decided counties in the State in support of Gen. Jackson's Administration, and adhered to him until she found he had forfeited every pledge which had entitled him to her support, and not till then did she forsake him. We hope this is only a prelude to what may take place in November, 1841.

WHEREAS, the usurpations, incapacity, mismanagement and corruption of the present Administration of the Federal Government are every day becoming more manifest, and it being our right, as well as our duty, fearlessly to express our opinions touching the conduct of our rulers, and the necessity of displacing them,

*Be it Resolved by this Grand Jury*, That we view with alarm the fearful increase of Executive patronage and Executive usurpations, and that the passage of the Bill, commonly called the Sub-Treasury, would tend still further to increase the power and patronage of that branch of the Government.

*Resolved further*, That the recent enormous loss of the public money by the subaltern officers of the Executive, shows that a further evil would attend the passage of the Sub-Treasury, namely, the insecurity of the public money.

*Resolved further*, That we condemn in most decided terms the practice lately found to exist amongst the officers of the Federal Government, namely, the levying a tax on each other to raise a fund by which to bribe votes to uphold the Administration.

*Resolved*, That the eminent services of HENRY CLAY, entitle him to our first consideration as a candidate for the next Presidency: That he has shown himself on all occasions, the true friend of his country, and his whole country—and we believe, the Southern States particularly, owe him a debt of gratitude which ought to be paid.

Signed,

R. MACNAMARA, *Foreman.*

| | |
|---|---|
| ADAM ROSEMAN, | ROBERT CHUNN, |
| D. BARRINGER, | ISAAC RIBELIN, |
| JAMES SILLIMAN, | PETER KERNS, |
| CHRIS'R. GRAHAM, | JAMES LUCKEY, |
| HENRY SMITH, | JOHN SHUMAN, |
| ABEL COWAN, | JOHN PHIFER, |
| JOHN SHAVER, | JACOB HUGHEY, |
| HENRY MOOSE, | JOHN McCULLOCH, |

*One dissenting*, JOHN C. PALMER.

☞INTERESTING FROM MAINE.—The intelligence from Maine is of a very gratifying character. Through the instrumentality of Gen. Scott the provisional agreement between the Secretary of State and the British Minister has been carried into full effect, with the consent of the Governors of Maine and New Brunswick.

☞Forty thousand dollars has been subscribed for erecting a Cotton Factory in Rowan county. A company has been formed and organized for the purpose, and the following gentlemen have been appointed officers, viz: William Chambers, President, Wm. H. Horah, Treasurer, Thos. L. Cowan, John Murphey and D. A. Davis, Directors. The President is ex officio a director also.

*Look out for Counterfeits.*—The public are cautioned against taking Five Franc pieces. There are several now in circulation, made out of a composition of pewter and lead. They are well made, but have rather a blueish appearance, and are considerably lighter than the genuine ones. They are dated 1833.—*Washington Whig.*

*Commodore Elliot.*—A Court of Inquiry upon Commodore Elliott, is ordered by the Navy Department. It is to convene at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia, on the 22d of next month.

*Boundary Question in Ohio.*—The legislature of Ohio have passed a series of resolutions, insisting upon the right of Maine to the territory in dispute, approving of the prompt and decided measures which have been taken, and tendering, in case of actual collision, "the whole means and resources of the State" to the authorities of the general government.

A resolution has passed the House of Representatives of Michigan, *without a dissenting voice*, instructing the judiciary committee to bring in a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt. Good.

The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a bill which relieves all revolutionary soldiers from taxation, and allows each of them $100 per annum from the Treasury.

In an old map New England and Nova Scotia originally published in 1775, the New England boundary line is represented as being as far north as that drawn by the treaty of 1783.

*Common Schools.*—Ohio is going ahead of her oldest sister in the school system.—Under her Common School law at least 1000 school houses have been built, or are now being built. A late report says that emigration to Ohio has received a new spur by the adoption of the system.

A New York paper mentions an ingenious trick of a wag to get a good seat at the National when the house was full. He poked his head in at a box door, and sung out that "John Smith's house was on fire." About fifty, who bore the burden of that name, instanly took up their hats and *eloped* in different directions; when the joker who had caused all the flurry quietly popped in to one of their seats.

Mr. Hoyt, the Collector at New York, refused to let the Investigating Committee see his bank account of government money deposited. The reason of this refusal is explained by the Madisonian, which states the fact that Mr. Hoyt has $127,000 at his own private credit in a bank in the city, for which, by agreement, he receives 7 per cent. interest. The government officer thus makes $8,089 per annum by lending government money to the banks! Such is the operation of the sub-treasury.—*Raleigh Register.*

According to the official report made by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, appropriations were made during the late session of Congress to the amount of $36,862,242 78, for the following objects, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Civil and diplomatic | $9,010,081 57 |
| Army, Fortifications, and Military Academy, | 16,556,253 65 |
| Navy, | 5,130,781 64 |
| Revolutionary and other pensioners, | 2,499,020 15 |
| Current expenses of the Indian department, | 1,755,007 28 |
| Preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, | 1,856,774 00 |
| To promote the progress of the useful arts, | 9,259 22 |
| Private claims, | 45,065 27 |
| | $36,862,242 78 |

*Death of Gen. Ripley.*—The Clinton Louisianian announces the death of Gen. Eleazer W. Ripley, at his plantation in that parish, on the 2d inst. He had been drooping for many months. Gen. Ripley was a very active and efficient officer on the Northern frontier during the last war, and at the time of his death was a member of Congress. Owing to bad health, however, he did not occupy his seat in that Congress. He was also a member of the preceding (24th) Congress.

*Presbyterian Case.*—The Jury in this Case, which has excited so much interest, has rendered a verdict in favour of the New School party. The Counsel for the other side have moved for a new trial. The motion is not yet determined.

The practicability of Steam boat Navigation on Neuse River having been established by recent experiment, the M'Nair, Capt. Gifford, is now running regularly between Newbern and Waynesborough.—*Raleigh Register.*

FROM FLORIDA.

*Another gallant officer killed!*—Capt. Samuel L. Russel, of the 2d Infantry, was killed by the Indians on the 28th ult. He was descending the river with his company in a boat, which was fired on by Indians, without injury. He immediately pulled for the shore, and on landing, was again fired on, and instantaneously killed. Lieut. Woodruff, second in command, then engaged the Indians, and forced them to retreat. He pursued, but unsuccessfully, from the superior knowledge of the country, possessed by the Indians. The loss of the Indians not ascertained.

*Awful Fire—Malignant Incendiaries.* The stables of Mr. Fisher, of the opposition line of Omnibuses at Roxbury, near Boston, known as the "Regulators and Conquerors," were destroyed Sunday night, and consuming with them 25 horses and five hogs. The Boston Transcript relates the following atrocious proof of this conflagration having been the result of a fiendish spirit of rivalry:

When the conflagration was at its height, a party of men gave nine cheers in front of Mr. Monroe's (the late proprietor of the line,) house, afterwards in front of the Norfolk House, where the other line have their stables."

*What other City can say it?* It appears by the official reports that all the boys in the city of Boston are members of the public and private schools—save 33 alone.—The whole number is 16,880. There is no parallel to this in any quarter of the world.—*Evening Star.*

*France and Mexico.*—A Treaty of Peace has been concluded between these countries, and the port of Vera Cruz has in consequence been thrown open to vessels of all nations.

The Savannah Branch of the Bank of Darien, in Georgia, has suspended specie payments. Three-fourths of its capital, (which is only $440,515 in all,) are owned by the State.

*Hon. Edward Stanly.*—During a late visit of this gentleman to Newbern, his native place, a large public meeting was held, and Mr. Stanly invited to partake of a public dinner, which he declined, on account of private engagements.

*Rapid Wealth.*—The American Farmer states that a crop of Morus Multicaulis trees,—which was raised in North Carolina, and was brought to Baltimore last week, was sold for the enormous sum of THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

*Good News for the Sub-Treasurers.*—A man in Franklin county, Ohio, has invented a pair of walking utensils, which he calls "skippers," by which a man can run over the ground at ten knots an hour, for ten hours. They are made somewhat on the plan of the steel springs of a carriage.

Ex Governor Swain has been appointed, by the Board of Internal Improvement, Agent for the Western rail-road Company, to open books, obtain subscriptions, &c.—This appointment will no doubt promote the interests of the Company.

Robert McClelland, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Statesville, Iredell county, N. C.

*Mr. Adam Eckfeldt.*—We learn that this venerable and highly respectable public servant has resigned his situation as Chief Coiner in the United States Mint. After devoting the energies and talents of a mind peculiarly adapted to the station for more than forty years, for a remuneration comparatively small to the services rendered, this highly meritorious and faithful officer, under the pressure of age, and its consequent infirmity, retires from the trust confided to him by the Father of his country, leaving behind him in the Mint many lasting monuments of his skill and genius as a mechanic, and of his devotion to his country's interest.—*Penn.*

*Wooden Nutmegs Beat.*—A cask of Clover Seed from London was sold yesterday by auction, which proved to be *colored* purple to suit this market. The fraud was detected. The holders here knew nothing of the transaction.

FROM FLORIDA—*Major Noel not dead.*—We are gratified to be able to state that the report of the death of Major NOEL, of the U. S. A. is not correct. A letter from Garey's Ferry, dated on the 22d, brings authentic intelligence that he was not only alive, but getting well of his wound.

FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

*Mr. Holton:* I would enquire through you of the Honorable Board of Commissioners of the town of Charlotte, why are not the laws, enactments and proceedings of the corporation published for the information of all concerned that thereby the citizens would be enabled to judge of the why and the wherefore and who does and who does not not discharge their duty. A TAXABLE CITIZEN.

DIED

At the Limestone Springs, S. C. MARY EMILY, infant daughter of P. E. and Harriet S. Saunier aged 7 weeks and 2 days.

On the 3rd instant, in the 28th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET M. ALEXANDER, Consort of William T. Alexander, leaving an infant of but a few hours old and a disconsolate husband to mourn the loss of an affectionate companion, who with only a few hours warning was called to appear to give an account of the deeds done in the body, and also a numerous circle of friends to sympathise with him who has lost his comfort and his only earthly consolation here in this lower world. She was a woman beloved and esteemed by all her acquaintances and a consistent member of the Church. *Com.*


## 20TH OF MAY.

☞ *The citizens of the county of Mecklenburg are requested to meet at the Court House in Charlotte on Saturday the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangement to celebrate the 20th of May next.*

WILLIAMS & BOYD have just received a supply of the MATCHLESS SANATIVE.—All those afflicted with **Consumption, Coughs, and Palpitation of the Heart, Diseased Lungs, &c.**, will call and supply themselves—price $2.50 a phial:—Cash only.

*April* 9, 1839. 445tf

## NOTICE.

SEALED proposals will be received until the 1st day of *May*, for sinking a well in the town of Charlotte, to be 40 feet deep and 10 feet square, to be walled up with stone so as to leave 6 feet in diameter of finished work and to erect a cast metal force pump and fixtures of 2 inches calibre, the whole to be completed in a substantial and workmanlike manner. Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the work. For further specifications of which enquire at the printing office. By order of the Board.

A. GRAHAM, *Chairman.*

*April* 10, 1839. 447

## NOTICE.

I TAKE this method to forwarn all persons from trading for a Note of hand given by me to Mr. Miles Hill, dated about 23rd January last, at twelve month's date, for Fifty Dollars. As this Note was given for property under execution *at the time*, (but unknown to me) and has since been sold to satisfy said execution, I shall not pay said Note unless compelled by Law. There is a credit of 20 or 25 upon the Note.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

*April* 8, 1839. 447

## *Friendly Warning*

TO all those indebted to me for the year 1838, to call at or before the April Court and make settlement by Cash or Note, or they must not take it amiss if they have some cost to pay.

ANDREW MONTGOMERY.

*Dry Hides* and *Tan Bark* will be taken at the Market price. A. M.

*April* 9, 1839. 447

## *Taken Up*

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 8th instant, a Negro Girl by the name of *POLLY*, about five feet high, about 15 years old and dark complected. She had on a striped frock. She says she belongs to Wm. Lewis of Georgia, and was bought by Henry Cross from Isaac Cowan of Rowan county. She was taken up near Beatties Ford on the Catawba River and states that she was travelling with her master but does not recollect where they were going. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

THOS. N. ALEXANDER,
*Sheriff of Mecklenburg Co.*

*April* 9, 1839. 445tf

## ☞Please take Notice.

ALL those indebted to the Firm of *Morrison & Morris* are informed that their Note and Accounts are due the subscriber, and as he expects to leave shortly for the South-west payment by *CASH* is positively required by April Court, or they will be put in suit for collection, without respect to persons.

J. M. MORRISON.

Charlotte March 15, 1839. 1446

## Morus Multicaulis for Sale.

5 or 6000 cuttings of Morus Multicaulis for Sale at the Mansion House, warranted genuine, and of Prince's original Stock. Price 5 cents a bud.

March 16, 1839. 442tf

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

*IN EQUITY, February Term, 1839.*

D. F. Caldwell & W. J. Alexander

vs

James Huie & A. F. Caldwell.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, both reside without the limits of this State—It is ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless they appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for said County, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro Confesso, and judgment entered accordingly against them. By order of Court.

D. R. DUNLAP, c. m. e.

March 16th, 1839. Price adv. $3]

*The Celebrated Imported French JACK*

## NAPOLEON,

WILL stand the ensuing Spring Season at the subscriber's stable, three miles North of Charlotte. For further particulars see hand bills.

WM. F. M'REA.

March 15, 1839. 444tf

## ☞ Dissolution.

THE Copartnership hitherto existing under the Firm of *Taylor & Chaffin*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties—all persons indebted to the Firm will pay the same to N. B. Taylor who is authorized to make settlements and give receipts in his own name.

N. B. TAYLOR,
N. S. A. CHAFFIN.

*Charlotte, February* 1, 1839.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest of N. S. A. Chaffin in the Firm of Taylor & Chaffin, respectfully informs their customers, and the public that he intends carrying on the Mercantile Business in his own name—in the house formerly occupied by them—and intends using every effort to merit a liberal share of patronage. All persons having unsettled accounts in the above Firm will please close them at an early day.

NATHANIEL B. TAYLOR.

*February* 1, 1839. 441tf

## *Bacon! Bacon!!*

**10,000 LBS. fine Kentucky BACON for Sale low for Cash. Also, a quantity of fine FLOUR.**

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

*March* 6, 1839. 446tf

## Negroes Wanted.

WANTED to hire, a Negro Woman who is a good Cook. Also 3 or 4 Negro Men. For further particulars enquire at this Office.

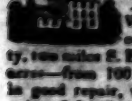
Feb. 23, 1839. 439tf

## *Dr. W'm. P. Jennings*

HAVING returned to Charlotte, tenders his services to those who feel disposed to patronize him. He may always be found at his office, opposite the tavern formerly occupied by Capt. Jas. R. Neely, except when engaged.

Jan. 26, 1839. 435tf

## Rocky River Lands for Sale.



THE subscriber having determined on removing to the West, offers for sale his Plantation on Rocky River in Cabarrus county, 10½ miles S. E. of Mill Grove, containing **330** acres—from 100 to 120 acres in cultivation and in good repair, with comfortable buildings. In point of fertility and adaptation to the culture of Cotton and Corn and the small grains, this place is second to none in the country.

—ALSO—

Another place, containing about **200** acres (on Rocky River also.) On this place there are about 60 acres cleared—30 of which are low grounds of superior quality and 10 acres of superior meadow—about half cleared. Persons wishing to look at the Lands with a view of purchasing, are referred to my absence, to Wm. S. Harris, who lives adjoining the premises, or Dr. S. S. Harris of Mecklenburg, either of whom will show the Lands and make known the conditions.

CHARLES J. HARRIS.

Feb. 26, 1839. 439tf

## A NEW CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE subscriber being under the necessity of going into Business of his own, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has rented the Shop belonging to Miles Hill, where he is prepared to received all ORDERS for work in his line. His attention will be turned principally to

**Yankee and Fancy WAGONS, BUGGIES and SULKIES.**

Being one of Capt. Dwight's main hands in the above business for three years, he flatters himself that he can please any who may give him a call. He intends to use the very best of Oak Timber, which he considers much better than Ash for wagons. Gentlemen can call and be their own judges.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.

Jan. 26, 1839. 435tf

*JUST PRINTED, a supply of blank* NOTES.

## Fresh Garden Seed.

PERSONS wishing to purchase Garden Seed, can be supplied by calling at the Post Office.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Feb. 8, 1839. 437tf

## COACH

## MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Mecklenburg county and the surrounding country, that they have associated themselves together under the firm of OVERMAN & CRITTENDEN, for the purpose of carrying on the

**Coach Manufacturing Business**

in all its various branches. Having by long experience acquired a competent knowledge of the above business, they hope by personal and assiduous attention to the same, to merit the patronage of the public. One of the subscribers has been engaged in one of the most approved Coach Factories at the North for the last fifteen years, and *feels justified in stating*, that work made at this establishment shall not be surpassed, either for durability or style, by any finished in the Southern country.

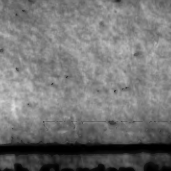
For work done, there will be stated prices, from which their will be no deviation.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch.

CHARLES OVERMAN.
CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Feb. 19, 1839. 438tf



## HENRY FLINN.

THIS beautiful and thoro' bred Virginia Horse will stand the present Season, at Charlotte on Mondays and Tuesdays; Wednesdays and Thursdays at Peacock's Store, in Providence Settlement; and Fridays and Saturdays at Alexander's Store on Clear Creek, and will render service at the low price of **$15** the Season, which will be due at the expiration thereof, and $12 if paid before the expiration of the Season; and **$20** to ensure a Mare to be in foal, payable as soon as the fact is known or the property changed. Every care and attention will be taken to prevent accidents and escapes, but I will not be responsible for any which may happen. Henry Flinn will be regularly at his stands, public days and high waters excepted. The Season will commence the 11th of March and end on the 10th of July. **50** cents to the Groom.

☞ Mares sent from a distance will be fed at a moderate price.

### *DESCRIPTION.*

Henry Flinn is a beautiful chesnut sorrel, 15 hands 3 inches high, whose size, form, action and beauty are *rarely* surpassed by any horse of the present day. He possesses as many fine crosses of the imported stock as any young Horse in the Union, and will at once recommend himself to the patronage of Horse breeders. He was let to a limited number of Mares last Season and has proved himself to be a sure foal-getter.

### *PEDIGREE.*

Henry Flinn was by John Flinn, his dam by Contention, he by Old Sir Archie, he by Old Imported Diomede. His grandam was by Virginian, he by Old Sir Archie. John Flinn (which was declared by Wm. McCargo, one of the most celebrated trainers in this country, to be the swiftest mile horse he had ever seen on the American turf,) was sired by the celebrated horse Monsieur Tonson, his dam by Harrison's Virginian, grandam by Shylock, g. grandam by Diomede out of a full sister of the celebrated horse Peacemaker. Monsieur Tonson, sire of John Flinn, was by Pacelet, he by the imported horse Citizen, he by Pacelet of England, he by Blank, and Blank by the Godolphin Arabian. Monsieur Tonson's dam was by Top Gallant, he by Gallatin, he by the imported horse Bedford out of the imported mare Membrino. Monsieur Tonson's grandam by Barry's Gray Medley, and he by Hart's Old Imported Medley. Harrison's Virginian, the sire of John Flinn's dam by Old Sir Archy, his dam by Magog, grandam Narcissa by imported Shark, g. grandam Rosetta by imported Sentinel, g. g. grandam Diana by Claudius, g. g. g. grandam Sally Painter by the imported horse Sterling, g. g. g. g. grandam old imported Selim by the Bolzize Arabian of England. Shylock, a celebrated Race Horse, the sire of John Flinn's grandam was by the imported Bedford, he by Diomede, Dungannon by the celebrated English Eclipse, his dam by the Old Imported Diomede, (the sire of Old Sir Archy,) he by Florizel of England out of a Spectator Mare, she out of Blank, she out of Flying Childers, and she out of Grey Grantham. Peacemaker the full brother of John Flinn's g. g. grandam was a Race Horse of the first grade, he by imported Diomede, the sire of Sir Archy, his dam by imported Oscar, he by young Snip, his dam by Lord Morton's Arabian, grandam by old Crab, g. grandam by Ball Galloway, &c. &c. &c.

☞ For the truth of the above Pedigree, &c., I refer the public to the following gentlemen, viz: Jas. Medley, Esq., of Halifax, Va., Col. Chas. A. Below, Capt. Chas. F. Edwards, Col. Chas. M. Cabiniss, Jas. S. Eusely, Isaac Medley, jr. Col. Thos. Below, Halifax Court House, Va.

*By reference to the Stud Book and Turf Register it will be seen that their is not a single cross in the Pedigree of Henry Flinn, on sire or dam side, but which was a distinguished Race Horse, and from the same crosses may be traced the best which are now performing with so much success on the Turf. Henry Flinn, was partially trained, but owing to the death of his original owner, he was sold and transferred to other hands. It is the general opinion of those who know his raising, many of whom are considered first rate judges, that had he been properly trained he would have distinguished himself on the Turf. But laying aside altogether his raising qualities, and taking only into consideration his fine Stock, the high estimation in which it is held, together with the extreme low prices at which he stands, must be a sufficient inducement to public patronage. In conclusion—if quality of blood, elegance of action and symmetry of form are recommendations on the one hand and extremely low prices inducements on the other, he hopes that he will not be thought unreasonable, in expecting a liberal portion of public favor.*

JAS. H. CHAFFIN.

*Halifax County Va., March 9, 1839.* 443

## Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THOMAS TROTTER

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has purchased the entire interest of the concern of Trotter & Alexander, and invites them wishing

**Goods or Work**

in his line to give him a call. ☞ *A first rate assortment of all kinds of Watch materials on hand.*

**Old Gold** and **Silver** taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Price.

Nov. 26. 437tf

## To the Readers of the Journal.

DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS are now for the first time offered to the citizens of Mecklenburg and adjacent Counties. It is considered unnecessary here, to say much in praise of the GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS, it may not, however, be amiss to give a short history of them. On the 18th of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public near a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displayed by the greatest confidence. They have secured this character, too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders promulgated by those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards the functions of their bodies.

Since their introduction into the United States they have constantly and rapidly increased in popularity, so much so, that in order to supply the great demand for them, Stores for their

—EXCLUSIVE SALE—

have been established in all parts of this Union, the fifteenth having been opened in Charleston, S. C., in December last. The very circumstance of their extraordinary sale and popularity rendering it necessary that FIFTEEN Stores SHOULD be KEPT for THEIR exclusive sale, added to the fact that ALL WHO USE RECOMMEND THEM, is proof positive of their health producing properties.

The Brandreth Pills are made entirely of Vegetable Extracts, known by long experience to be *perfectly* innocent, and yet more powerful as a purgative or cleanser of the alimentary canal, than than any other Medicine.

Their effect on the system is so easy, that it is a remarkable fact that the same dose may be given to an infant, or adult, without the possibility of doing any injury—but on the contrary, good.

By increasing the dose sufficiently, they can be made more powerfully to affect the whole frame, than the largest dose of Calomel,—and yet, in a few hours after the effect is over, no debility whatever is experienced. Instead of causing weakness, the body is stronger and could bear more fatigue. Where the

BRANDRETH PILLS ARE KNOWN,
CALOMEL IS NOT USED.

As a purifier of the blood, they are most invaluable in all cutaneous diseases, from whatever cause arising.

No care is required when using them. Eat and drink what you please, and have no fear of cold, or cold water; the body is positively less liable to cold after than before a dose.

My Pills have universally secured friends wherever they have been introduced; and I, Benjamin Brandreth, Doctor of Medicine, do believe them to possess all the properties I have attributed to them; and I have used them myself in my family and in an extensive practice for over ten years, and my experience has fully confirmed me in my opinion, that all diseases can be removed by these remedies which have a specific action on the organs of the stomach and bowels, and a general action on the system, such as my Pills have.

☞ Hundreds of testimonials of the cure of ASTHMA, DYSPEPSIA, CONSUMPTION, FEVERS, OF ALL KINDS, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSENTERY, PILES, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, SWELLED FEET AND LEGS, AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS OF EVERY KIND, ESPECIALLY OBSTRUCTIONS, RELAXATIONS, &c., have been received by Dr. Brandreth, and might be published here were there space. Plain and full directions accompany each box. Sold by WILLIAMS & BOYD, Charlotte. Agents will shortly be appointed in the neighboring towns.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

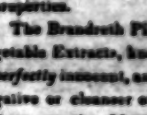
Druggists, Apothecaries and Pedlars are never made agents.

Each authorized Agent has an ENGRAVED CERTIFICATE of AGENCY, signed by Dr. Brandreth.

CHARLESTON OFFICE 70 MEETING near QUEEN STREET.

Principal office 241 Broadway, New York.

## McDUFF



WILL stand the ensuing Season at Concord and Charlotte, one half of his time at each place, and will be let to Mares at **$15** the Season, if paid in the Season, if not paid in the Season $18; and **$25** to ensure a Mare to be with foal, to be due as soon as the fact is discovered—parting with the Mare forfeits the ensurance—**50** cents is the Groom in every instance. Care taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any that may happen. McDuff will be regular at his stands, public days and high waters excepted. Season to commence the 1st of March and end the 1st of July.

WM. F. JOHNSON.

Feb. 19, 1839. 438tf

## JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

## 50,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis for Sale.

THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of this valuable tree (for feeding the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practised upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants those now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that that gentleman has spoken often about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the tree good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointments a regular list will be kept, and this advertisement discontinued so soon as the number above-named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now fed. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. F. PRITCHARD.

Feb. 20, 1839. 436tf

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge for themselves.

## The Good Samaritan.

A CONTRAST.—All nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships, but Columbus only found out the way to America. Before the time of the great Spanish navigator, people were only enabled to paddle about the shores. Just so with the Life Medicines. It is but two short years since I first ventured upon an unknown ocean, and I have discovered the precious object I was in search of —HEALTH. Vegetable medicines were indeed known when I commenced my search, but their use was not. By the use of them, I have not only passed from the dejected invalid, to the hale, hearty and active man of business, but, comparatively speaking, I have renewed my youth. I can then, with confidence in my own experience, advise with my fellow-citizens. Does the reader want proof that the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are suitable to his own case? I have on file at my office, 367 Broadway, hundreds of letters, from some of the most respectable citizens of this my native land, voluntarily offered in testimony of the virtues of A GOOD VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

Persons whose constitutions have been nearly ruined by the "all-infallible" mineral preparations of the day, will bear me witness, that the Life Medicines, and such only, are the true course to permanent good health. JOHN MOFFAT.

GENERAL REMARKS RELATIVE TO MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS PHŒNIX BITTERS.

These medicines have long been known and appreciated, for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

In many hundreds of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and in many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name, which was bestowed upon them at the spontaneous request of several individuals whose lives they had obviously saved.

The proprietor rejoices in the opportunity afforded by the universal diffusion of the daily press, for placing his VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS within the knowledge and reach of every individual in the community. Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries, which boast of vegetable ingredients, the Life Pills are purely and SOLELY VEGETABLE, and contain neither Mercury, Antimony, Arsenic, nor any other mineral, in any form whatever.—They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered to so happily efficacious a combination.

Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind, as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vegetable Life Pills are well known to be infallible:—

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind:—*Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Head-ache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure. Costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence: all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. *Diarrhœa and Cholera*, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the labricative secretion of the mucous membrane. *Fevers of all kinds*, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in some cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others. The LIFE PILLS have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints. *Dropsies of all kinds*, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever found a certain remedy for the worst cases of *General Ailments*, by discharging from the stomach all the humors that colony either in or upon that organ, and thereby prevent *Asthma and Consumption*, by relieving the air cells of the lungs from the mucous, which even after colds will sometimes, unless if not removed become hardened, and produces those dreadful diseases. *Scurvy, Ulcers and Leprosies* clean, by the perfect purity which these Life Pills give to the blood, and all the humors; therefore in *Scurvy and Bad Complexions*, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, the morbid state of which occasions all *Eruptive complaints, Scaldings, Chronic and other disagreeable Complaints*. The use of these Pills for a very short time, will effect a radical cure of *Salt Rheum, Erysipelas*, and a wonderful improvement in the *Clearness of the Skin*. Confirmed *Colds and Influenzas*, will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases. *Piles*—as a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the Vegetable Life Pills deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation. It is well known to hundreds in this city, that the Proprietor of these invaluable Pills, was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of thirty years, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the Materia Medica. He however, at length, tried the medicines which he now offers to the public, and was cured in a very short time, after he reasonably had been pronounced not only incurable, but absolutely impossible by any known means.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—The proprietor of the VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS does not intend the best and necessary practice of the remedies of the day, in advising persons to take his Pills in large quantities. No good medicine can possibly be so required. These Pills are to be taken at bed time every night, for a week or fortnight, according to the obstinacy of the disease. The usual dose is from 2 to 3, according to the constitution of the person. Very delicate persons should begin with but two, and increase as the nature of the case may require; those more robust, or of very active habits, may begin with 3, and increase to 4, or even 5 Pills, and they will effect a sufficiently happy change to guide the patient in their further use. These Pills sometimes occasion sickness and vomiting, though very seldom, unless the stomach is very foul; this, however, may be considered a favorable symptom, as the patient will find himself at once relieved, and by perseverance will soon recover. They usually operate within 10 or 12 hours, and never give pain, unless the bowels are much encumbered. They may be taken by the most delicate females under any circumstances. It is, however, recommended, that those in later periods of pregnancy should take but one at a time, and then continue to keep the bowels open: and even too may be taken where the patient is very costive. One pill in a solution of two table spoons full of water, may be given to an infant in the following dose—a tea spoon full every two hours till it operates; for a child from one to five years of age, half a pill—and from five to ten, one pill.

THE PHŒNIX BITTERS, are so called, because they possess the power of restoring the expiring embers of health, too glowing vigor throughout the constitution, as the Phœnix is said to be restored to life from the ashes of its own destruction. The Phœnix Bitters are entirely vegetable, composed of roots found only in certain parts of the western country, which will infallibly cure FEVERS AND AGUES of all kinds; will never fail to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla, and will immediately cure the determination of BLOOD TO THE HEAD never fail in the sickness incident to young females; and will be found a certain remedy in all cases of nervous debility and weakness of the most impaired constitutions. As a remedy for *Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism*, the efficacy of the Phœnix Bitters will be demonstrated by the use of a single bottle. The usual dose of these bitters is half a wine glass full, in water or wine, and the quantity may be taken two or three times a day, about half an hour before meals, or a less quantity may be taken at all times. To those who are afflicted with indigestion after meals, these Bitters will prove invaluable, as they very greatly increase the action of the principal viscera, both to them to perform their functions, and enable the stomach to discharge into the bowels whatever is offensive. Thus indigestion is easily and speedily removed, appetite restored, and the nourishment the absorbent vessels being cleansed, nutrition is facilitated, and strength of body and energy of mind are the happy results. For further particulars of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS, and PHŒNIX BITTERS, apply at Mr. Moffat's office, No. 367 Broadway, New York, where the Pills can be obtained for 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1 per box; and the Bitters for $1 or $2 per bottle. ☞ Numerous certificates of the wonderful efficacy of both, can be there inspected.

In some obstinate and complicated cases of chronic and inflammatory Rheumatism, Liver Complaints, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, *Piles, injuries from the use of mercury, quinine, and cases or diseases of long standing*, it may be found necessary to take both the Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, in the doses before recommended.

N. B—These Pills and the Bitters will get the mercury out of the system infinitely faster than the best preparations of Sarsaparilla, and are a certain remedy for the *washing of blood to the head, or all violent headaches, tic douloureux, &c.*—Any persons who are predisposed to *apoplexy, palsy*, should never be without the Life Pills or the Bitters, for one dose in time will save life. They open the circulation of the blood, draw all pressure from the head, restore perspiration, and throw off every impurity by the pores of the skin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Persons using the Life Medicines, are advised to take the Pills at night, in sufficient quantities to operate two or three times on the bowels in the course of the next day. Also, take a tablespoonful of the Bitters half an hour before each meal. To those of a delicate or enfeebled Constitution, half the quantity may be sufficient.

For further particulars of the above Medicine see Moffat's Good Samaritan, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be had on application at the Printing Office in Charlotte, where the Medicine is for sale.

Prepared and sold by William B. Moffat, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal reduction made to those who purchase to sell again. Letters, *post paid*, will receive immediate attention.

T. J. HOLTON, *Agent.*

## Wrapping Paper

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 62tf

## WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Sheriff Deeds for Sale.